MONCHENKO, Ivan Maksimovich; YELISEYEV, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KHROMCHENKO, F.I., red. izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Devices and tools for plane tabling] Menzul'nye pribory i instrumenty. Pod obshchei red. S.V.Eliseeva. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 197 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Surveying--Instruments)

SUDAKOV, S.G.; ALEKSANDROV, T.F.; BULANOV, A.I.; DURNEV, A.I.; YELISEYEV, S.V.; ZAKATOV, P.S.; IZOTOV, A.A.; KARLOV, G.M.; KUZ'MIN, B.S.; KUKUSHKIN, A.D.; KOLUPAYEV, A.P.; KOZLOVA, Ye.A.; LARIN, B.A.; LARIN, D.A.; LARIN, B.A.; LITVINOV, B.A.; MAZAYEV, A.V.; PELLINEN, L.P.; PETROV, A.I.; SOLOV'YEV, A.I.; TOMILIN, A.F.; URALOV, S.S.; USPENSKIY, M.S.; FOMIN, M.P.; SHISHKIN, V.N.; SHCHEGLOV, A.P.; SUDAKOV, S.G., otv. red.; KOMAROVA, L.M., red. izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Instruction concerning the building-up of a state geodetic network in the U.S.S.R.] Instruktsiia o postroenii gosudarstvennoi geodezicheskoi seti Soiuza SSR; obiazatel'na dlia vsekh vedomstv i uchrezhdenii, proizvodiashchikh gosudarstvennye geodezicheskie seti. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 459 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii.

(Geodesy)

S/035/62/000/008/085/090
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, S. V. Sergey Vladimirovich

TITLE: The photoelectric and photographic methods of determining direction on target as applied to geodetic instruments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 8, 1962, 30 - 31, abstract 80260 ("Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta geod., aeros"yemki i kartogr.", 1961, no. 143, 72 pp, ill.)

TEXT: The works conducted in TsNIIGAiK in 1954 - 1959 on designing and investigating photographic and photoelectric appliances for geodetic instruments are described. The first chapter surveys briefly the application of photorecording to geodetic instruments, and examines parameters of instrument optical systems for photographing targets; demands on qualities of photomaterials are listed. Investigations have shown that photofilm should have a resolving capacity of 200 - 250 lines per 1 mm, a sensitivity of the order of 20 - 30 units and insignificant granularity (moreover, an anti-aureole layer is necessary). Design features of devices for photorecording of readings on leveling rods, positions of sighting

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The photoelectric and...

target and of alidade of the theodolite horizontal circle, developed in TsNIIGAiK together with other organizatibns, are noted. A precision leveling instrument with photorecording was constructed on the basis of the НПГ (NPG) leveling instrument and a ФЭД (FED) camera in two variants. In the first variant, positions of the rod and graticule were photographed side-by-side with visual observations; in the second variant - also position of the bubble of the contact level was photographed. Observation results were determined from a photogram measurements of which were performed with a large instrumental microscope. The precision of measurement on the photogram is characterized by an rms error of $\pm 3\,\mu$ for one aiming at the image of a line of the rod, and $\pm 1\,\mu$ for 10 aimings, which corresponds to an error in reading the rod amounting to ± 0.025 mm. The rms error in determining elevation (length of directional ray being 50 m) proved to be 0.11 - 0.15 mm when the position of the level bubble and of the rod were photorecorded. Investigations have shown that exposure time, with existing photomaterials, remains rather long and varies with illumination conditions. This circumstance gives rise to essential difficulties in practical application of photorecording to leveling. A triangulation theodolite with photorecording of positions of a target and the alidade was constructed on the basis of a

Card 2/6

8/035/62/000/008/085/090
A001/A101

The photoelectric and...

TT 2"/6" theodolite and was equipped with two FED cameras. The system for target photographing has the following characteristics: Equivalent focal length of the tube objective, 1,200 mm; diameter of objective aperture, 60 mm; magnification of an additional optical system, 2 x; frame size, 12 x 36 mm. The system for photographing the horizontal circle furnishes the superposed image of circle divisions separated by 180°, similar to that in optical theodolites. System magnification is 5.3 x. The order of observations with this theodolite is described, and results of investigations are presented. The rms error in measuring an angle under laboratory conditions was ±1".33, under field conditions ±1".37. The accuracy of photorecording of the tube axis position is characterized by an rms error of 0.3 - 0".4 at distances of 2 - 10 km. For one measurement of a photograph, this error is equal to 0.5 - 0".6. The time of target exposure varied within 0.5 - 2 sec. It is noted that accuracy of photorecording in triangulation depends, to a considerable degree, on the photomaterials used. Results of an investigation, by means of photorecording, of observer personal error in setting the target in bisector of the graticule, are reported. The average value of target displacement in respect to the middle of the graticule bisector amounted, for three observers, to +3.5, +0.9 and 2".0 respectively. The second chapter surveys the application

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The photoelectric and...

of photoelectric devices in geodesy; schematic diagrams of these devices are considered, and light fluxes and photocurrents at the output of photoelectronic multipliers are calculated. The model of a photoelectric device for aiming constructed in TsNIIGAiK on the basis of a TT 2"/6" theodolite, is described. The diameter of the tube objective aperture is 60 mm with an annular shape of the entrance pupil (inner diameter, 21 mm), objective focal length is 600 mm. The light-dividing block consists of two glued prisms whose faces are mirror-coated. Dependent on the position of the prism unit, photoelectric or visual aiming can be effected. ФЭУ-20 (FEU-20) photoelectronic multipliers are used as photoelectric receivers. The electronic part of the device consists of two units; the first contains photomultipliers and first stages of amplifiers on a 6Ж1Б (6Zh1B) tube, the second contains balance resonance amplifier and the amplifier output stage. An electronic oscillograph or telephone receivers are used as indicator. Light source is K-19 tube (6 v, 30 w) mounted at the focus of a reflecting spherical mirror with aperture diameter of 150 mm and focal length of 360 mm. Light flux is modulated with a frequency of 180 cps by a mechanical modulator rotated by a ДГ-4 (DG-4) motor. The light source and electric motor are supplied from storage batteries. At a distance between the light source and

Card 4/6

The photoelectric and...

the device of 20 km and at a change in direction to the target by 0".1, changes in light flux incident on the cathode of the photomultiplier amount to 10^{-9} - 10^{-10} lumen. A model of target was made in the laboratory, out of a collimator (f = = 250 mm, objective diameter, 40 mm) in whose focal plane were mounted diaphragms: round ones with aperture diameters of 10 and 25 μ, and rectangular ones with dimensions 20 x 100 μ. The magnitudes of light fluxes are equal to 1.8×10^{-9}; 1.1×10^{-8} and 3.4×10^{-8} lumen respectively. At an aiming at the target shaped as a 25-μ round diaphragm, the rms error of one sighting is equal to approximately $\pm$0".3 and at a rectangular diaphragm - to $\pm$0".2. An investigation of the relation between the aiming error and light flux magnitude has shown that the rms error of aiming increases 3 - 4 times, when the light flux from the target decreases 6 times. At an audio indication (an audio signal stops at an aiming at the target), the rms error of aiming is within the range $\pm$0.29 - $\pm$0".65 in dependence on the shape of target image. At visual observations the rms error is $\pm$1.2 - $\pm$1".4. A conclusion has been drawn that the mean direction (of 10 sightings) is determined with an rms error of $\pm$0".1; observer personal errors do not affect the results. Field tests of the photoelectric device in 1958 were conducted under unfavorable meteorological conditions. At distances of 2 and 6.2 km the rms directional error

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(of one sighting) amounted to ±0.7 - ±0".9. In subsequent laboratory investigations it was cleared up that a wrong mounting of prisms of the optical unit was the reason of a lesser accuracy of field measurements. The third chapter considers possibilities of increasing the accuracy and sensitivity of photoelectric devices. It is noted that the following methods can be used to single out a signal in the presence of interferences: storage, filtration, synchronous storing, correlation method of reception. Each of these methods is briefly described. A new circuit of photoelectric device is described in which filtration was improved on account of introduction of a quartz contour and a second resonance contour in the circuit of difference signal. An integrating circuit with a time constant of 2 sec is connected before the microamperemeter. Voltage dividers for equalization of input signals are connected to the circuit. A phase-sensitive detector is assembled on semiconductor diodes. The rms error of one aiming, with the use of the microamperemeter, turned out to be ±0.12 - ±0".19. The trends of further works on photoelectric aiming at targets are outlined. There are 26 references.

Ye. Feklistov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

GRISHIN, Boris Stepanovich; YELISEYEV, S.V., red.; KOMAR'KOVA, L.M., red.izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn.red.

[Adjusting surveying instruments] IUstirovka geodezicheskikh instrumentov. Moskva, Geodezizdat, 1962. 183 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Surveying--Instruments)

S/035/62/000/007/082/083
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Yelisseyev, S. V.

TITLE: On the methods for improvements of instruments for angular and linear measurements in geodesy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 7, 1962, 30, abstract 7G230 ("Tr. 3-go s"yezda Vses. astron.-geod. o-va, 1960", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1962, 169 - 175, Discuss. 202 - 205)

TEXT: The author points out that the use of radioelectronics opens wide possibilities in construction of geodetic instruments. Already at present, electric-optical range finders and radio range finders are used, and they are being improved. Electromechanical devices can be used for improving the accuracy of circular scales. Photoelectric sighting has a bright outlook. Improving the accuracy of geodetic measurements is closely connected with studying effects of surroundings on this accuracy.

A. K.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

EGLIT, Vitaliy Ivanovich; SIDEL'NIKOV, Sergey Petrovich; YELISEYEV, S.V., red.; KOMAR'KOVA, L.M., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Redta 002 reducing tachymeter; description of the instrument and practical guide on its use, checks, and corrections] Reduktsionnyi takheometr Redta 002; opisanie instrumenta i prakticheskoe rukovodstvo po primeneniiu, poverkam i iustirovkam. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Germany, East—Tachymeter)

YELISEYEV, S.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Accurate chronometric systems for determining directions and angles. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geod. i aerof. no.1:141-146 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.

ZAKHAROV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; ZUYKOV, Ivan Ivanovich; YELISEYEV, S.V., red.

[Medium-precision theodolites and optical telemeters] Teodolity srednei tochnosti i opticheskie dal'nomery. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 171 p. (MIRA 19:1)

YELISEYEV, S. V.

"Investigation of Cutting a Wheel of Globoid Worm Drive; Selection and Designing of the Tool." Sub 26 May 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

YELISEEV, S. V., P. S. ZAK and V. L. ZHURAVLEV

Konstruirovanie i izgotovlenie odnozakhodnykh globoidnykh peredach. (Vestn. Mash., 1951: no. 4, p. 25-30; no. 5, p. 28-32)

Includes bibliography.

Designing and manufacturing single-cut cone drives.

DLC: TN4.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

N.B. : Not the S.V. YELISEEV in geodetic instruments

YELISEYEV, V.

USSR/Farm Animals - Fur Animals Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69387

Author : Yeliseyev, V.
Inst : -
Title : Nutria in Tadzhikistan

Orig Pub : Sov. potreb. kooperatsiya, 1958, No 1, 21-23

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

YELISEYEV, V., inzh. (Yaroslavl')

Building materials made with industrial wastes. Pozh.delo 8 no.12:13-14 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Building materials—Testing)

YELISEYEV, V.A.

Some peculiarities of the pathomorphology of lumbosacral radiculitis. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.3:261-265 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova.
(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)

YELISEYEV, V. [A.]

USSR/Radio - Amplifying Substations Oct 51
Rectifiers

"Use of Type VG-236 Gas-Filled Rectifiers in the Tu-500," V. Yeliseyev, Il'inskaya Station, Moscow-Ryazan' Railroad

"Radio" No 10, p 53

Details the mechanics of replacing type VG-129 gas-filled rectifiers by type VG-236 rectifiers in the TU-500 station amplifying equipment. The type VG-129 has been causing breakdowns of the Tu-500 and in addn its insufficient power causes nonlinear distortion in transmission.

208T59

YELISEYEV, V. A.

USSR/Electronics - Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 17/24

Authors : Yeliseyev, V. A., Radio station engineer

Title : Increase in capacity of TU-500 amplifier

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 6, 27-28, June 1954

Abstract : The development of a simple method of doubling the capacity of TU-500 amplifiers is described. The numerous changes in the radio equipment, required for the attainment of double amplifier capacity, are listed. The wiring diagram for the assembly of filament circuits of high-power tubes is included. Diagrams.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

21(7) SOV/48-23-2-8/20

AUTHORS: Dzhelepov, B. S., Yeliseyev, V. A., Prikhodtseva, V. P., Khol'nov, Yu. V.

TITLE: γ-Radiation of Br^{82} (γ-Izlucheniye Br^{82})

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 2, pp 207-210 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The γ-spectrum was studied by means of the "Rytron" spectrometer. It is given in figure 1. 10 lines were detected. The energies and relative intensities obtained in this and another paper are listed in a table for comparison. The best accordance resulted from reference 8, both for energies and intensities. Within the range 1700-2000kev a weak line at 1780 kev and only one elevation of a point above the background at 1910 kev were found. Within the range 2000-2700 kev no lines with an intensity above 0.2% were found. The conversion coefficient of the main transitions in Br^{82} was determined by means of the intensities obtained. The initial value of α_K for the transition type E2 of transition 777 kev in Kr^{82} was adopted from tables published by Sliv and Band (Ref 13) with an amount of $8.22.10^{-4}$. A decay scheme of $Br^{82} \longrightarrow Kr^{82}$ is given in figure 2. The transition types of the individual transitions

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of Kr^{82} were determined according to a comparison of the theoretical α_K values with the experimental ones (Table 2).

The lines 1648 and 1780 kev detected for the first time as levels are not given in the decay scheme. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 13 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

YELISEYEV, V.A., inzh.

Determining the power consumption in grain grinding. Mekh. i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 17 no.6:31-34 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Grain milling)

SAK-SHAK, B.A.; KOMISSAROV, I.I.; YELISEYEV, V.A.

Bench stirrup for active control. Mashinostroitel' no.9:27 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Machine-shop practice)

YELISEYEV, V.A.

Machines with the NZL trademark will be the best in the world.
Mashinostroitel' no. 1:44-45 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

L 02992-67 EWP(e)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWT(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(l)/ETI IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6025082 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/007/0003/0005
EM/FBN/JD/DJ

AUTHORS: Yelinayev, V. A. (Engineer); Krinskiy, A. A. (Engineer) 21

ORG: Neva Machine Building Works im V. I. Lenin (Nevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod)

TITLE: Increasing the reliability of gas turbines

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 7, 1966, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: reliability, gas turbine, turbine blade, turbine compressor, turbine design, blade profile, stress concentration, steel / GT-700-5 gas turbine, GTK-5 gas turbine, GT-750-6 gas turbine, 34KhN1M steel

ABSTRACT: This paper touches on some of the design measures taken at the Neva Machine Building Works to increase the reliability of gas turbines. Corrections have been made in the design of the blade tails of GT-700-5 turbines. This consisted of reducing the coefficient of stress concentration in the first groove of the tail by increasing the radius of curvature of the cavity and the moment of inertia of the unsafe cross section (see Fig. 1). This increased the long-life strength of the tail connection by about 25%. The GTK-5 and GT-750-6 gas turbines also have blade tails with a new profile. The plant uses labyrinth seals to maintain the spaces between the rotary and fixed parts of gas turbines. The clip of the seal is now attached to the bearing housing of the power rotor, instead of to the housing of the turbine, which ensures practically complete axial alignment of the seals with the rotor. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.438-19

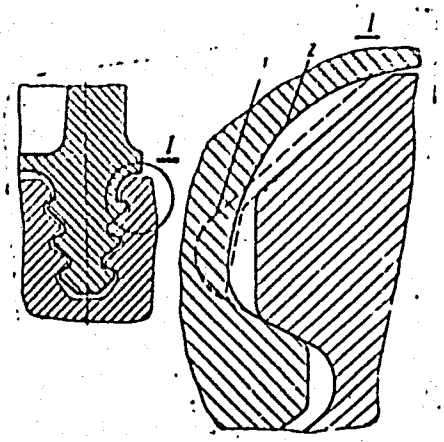

Fig. 1. Profiles of tail connection of working blades: 1 - former profile of first cavity and tooth; 2 - new profile of cavity and tooth.

pressure booster between the turbine and the blower of the GT-700-5 was eliminated; it had been a source of trouble. In the new gas-turbine designs, the oil tank is situated immediately in the welded frame of the turbogroup, which frees space in the basement of the station, shortens the oil pipes, and reduces the weight of the apparatus. All of the new designs of gas-turbine apparatus are designed and made in modules. A new type of insulation--superfine basalt fiber--is used in the new 10 000-kW gas turbine set. Orig. art. has: 3 diagrams and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 14, 21/ SUBM DATE: none

8(5) SOV/161-58-3-16/27

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. A., Post-graduate Student (Moscow)

TITLE: Consideration of Elasticity in the Analysis of the Work of the Electric Drive of Grinding Machines (Uchet uprugosti v analize raboty elektroprivoda shlifoval'nogo stanka)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 150-160 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The automation of internal- and external grinding machines makes it necessary to take the elastic deformation of the machine frame and the abrasion of grinding wheels into account, because otherwise losses in productivity, unsatisfactory surfaces of the work pieces, and other disadvantages are caused. Faults caused by mechanical feeding devices may be eliminated by means of an electrically controlled longitudinal feed developed by a group of collaborators at the Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for the Electrical Equipment of Industrial Plants at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering) and by the 1GPZ plant under the supervision of A. A. Sirotin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent. Calculation

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Consideration of Elasticity in the Analysis of the Work of the Electric Drive of Grinding Machines

of the electromechanical system is then dealt with, the wiring diagram of which is shown by figure 1. Figure 2 shows the experimental arrangement which was worked out at the technological laboratory of the 1GPZ, where also the experiments were carried out. The type of machine investigated, the hardened steel used, the type of grinding wheel, as well as the working conditions are described. In the course of the investigation the following variations were observed and followed by means of oscillographs: 1) The amount of the originally permissible variation eliminated by grinding (snimayemogo pripuska). 2) The dislocation of the support during grinding. 3) The bending moment acting upon the grinding spindle. 4) The power output of the grinding spindle motor. 5) The torsional moment acting upon the grinding spindle. For the arrangement mentioned under 1) a measuring instrument developed by Engineer Mazin was used (Fig 4). An oscillogram of these quantities is given (Fig 3) and discussed. Besides, the results obtained by means of 10 oscillograms are given in a table. Further, investigations concerning the dependence of the deformation of the support and of the wearabili-

Consideration of Elasticity in the Analysis of the Work of the Electric Drive of Grinding Machines

ty of the grinding wheel on feed (Fig 7), as well as the dependence of working efficiency on the feed (Fig 8) are dealt with. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

This article was recommended for publication by the Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya prompredpriyatiy Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for the Electrical Equipment of Industrial Plants at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya prompredpriyatiy Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for the Electrical Equipment of Industrial Plants at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1958

8 (5)

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, Viktor Alekseyevich, Post-graduate Student SOV/161-58-4-16/28

TITLE: Improvement of the Follower-electrodrive for the Feed on Grinding Machines (Usovershenstvovaniye sledyashchego elektroprivoda podachi shlifoval'nykh stankov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 121-129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the pervyy Gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod (1GPZ) (First State Bearing Factory) and at the chetvertyy Gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod (4GPZ) (Fourth State Bearing Factory), the grinding machines have been adapted for automation on the basis of regulating the actual feed. At the 4GPZ, the follower-crossfeed on ballgrinding machines has been built, proposed by Ye. S. Zheleznov (Ref 2). The feed is based on the following of the workpiece addition. This system, however, does not consider the deterioration of the grinding properties of the grinding wheel. At the 1GPZ, the follower-crossfeed by Docent A. A. Sirotin (Ref 1) is used at present. Here too, the addition is followed, but the speed is not secured by the control of the actual feed,

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but by that of the input of the grinding wheel motor, proportional to this feed. This is a universal system and can be used for ball- and inside-grinding machines. The first variant of this feed was built under the supervision of A. A. Sirotin with co-operators at the MEI, and the participation of the author, and was installed on the inside-grinding machine MSZ, model 3250B, at the Technological Laboratory of the 1GPZ. The author examined the dependence of the actual feed and the efficiency of the grinding wheel motors on the feed of the work-piece or on the time, and established that the method employed yields technologically useful results. The sample for the industry of the follower-electric drive for the crossfeed was built by the design-office for electrical engineering and electro-automation of the department of the Chief "Power Engineer" of the factory (Ref 3). Of the 5 variants, the best was released for mass production in 1957. In connexion with it, the control diagram of the grinding machine was redesigned and altered. The new circuit is shown here on figure 2 and shortly described. The contacts were the main drawbacks of this circuit. In the

circuit of the follower-feed on the inside-grinding machine at the factory-laboratory (Ref 1), a starter-element without contacts was used instead of one with contacts. A magnetic amplifier was taken which operates as a relay. This design has proved suitable and is recommended. Calculations by the author show that it is most appropriate to use an inertialess control-element. A half-conductor trigger or a magnetic amplifier with low inertia may be used as such. The diagram with contactless switching devices is shown in figure 6. The use of the follower-electrodrive for the crossfeed safeguards an optimum of the grinding process, increases the output of the grinding machine, reduces wear and prevents scrap through overheating. The use of contactless switching devices increases the lifetime of the circuit and reduces maintenance costs. The use of inertialess half-conductor switching devices improves the quality of the control of the grinding wheel motor and decreases the untiltability degree of the system of the follower-drive. There are 6 figures and 8 Soviet references.

Improvement of the Follower-electrodrive for the Feed on Grinding Machines

SOV/161-58-4-16/28

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya prompredpriyatiy Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for Electrical Equipment of Industrial Enterprises at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1958

Card 4/4

SIROTIN, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; YELISEYEV, V.A., inzh.; POPOV, S.I., inzh.

New electric drive for internal grinding machines. Trudy MEI no.30:239-252 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut, Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy.
(Grinding machines--Electric driving)

S/105/60/000/07/04/027
B007/B005

AUTHORS: Sirotin, A. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent,
Yeliseyev, V. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Automatic Electric Drive of Grinding Machines With Follow-up Feed

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, No. 7, pp. 15-19

TEXT: Electric drives of so-called follow-up feeds were developed at the Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut (Kuybyshev Industrial Institute) and the Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (MEI) (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering). The complicated and expensive feeding system of the Kuybyshevskiy podshipnikovyy zavod (Kuybyshev Bearing Works) (Ref. 1) does, however, not consider the deterioration of grinding wheels during grinding, and does not guarantee a control of grinding quality. After investigations of many years at the Laboratoriya kafedry "Elektrooborudovaniye promyshlennykh predpriyatiy" MEI (Laboratory of the Chair "Electrical Equipment of Industrial Enterprises" at the MEI), an electric follow-up drive for the transverse feed in grinding machines

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was developed (Refs. 2, 3). This drive was used in 72 ball grinding machines of the Pervyy gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod (First State Bearing Works). This drive is subject of the present paper. The structural scheme is shown in Fig. 1, and explained. In this system, the grinding quality is determined by the energy consumed by the grinding-wheel motor. Investigations and tests of the follow-up drive showed that the latter guarantees the manufacturing cycle required. Fig. 2 shows the curve of the change in capacity of the grinding-wheel motor, the curve of the actual feed, and the curve of the support feed during grinding. Fig. 3 shows the circuit of a follow-up drive. It is pointed out that the elastic deformation and the wear of the grinding wheel must be considered in calculating the dynamic conditions of the electric drive of a grinding machine. As there were no respective data in publications, an experimental plant was set up for investigating, measuring, and recording elastic deformations during grinding on a ball grinding machine. The method applied is described, and by means of the diagram in Fig. 4 it is shown that the curves obtained by calculation and experiment are in agreement. The following elements can be calculated by the method described: the curves of the actual feed and the support

Automatic Electric Drive of Grinding Machines With Follow-up Feed

S/105/60/000/07/04/027
B007/B005

feed, the elastic deformations and the wear of grinding wheels, the grinding capacity, and the power demands of the grinding-wheel motor for various types of grinding machines. The improvements of the circuit of the electric follow-up drive are pointed out. In conclusion, the following statements are made: For a quality increase in grinding, it is convenient to use an adjustable drive of the grinding wheel together with an electric follow-up drive of the transverse feed; the use of follow-up feeds permits the ball grinding machines, internal-grinding machines, and other grinding machines to be fully automatized; in planning electric drives, it is convenient to consider the elastic deformations of the grinding machine and the wear of grinding wheels; on the basis of the equations indicated, it is possible to calculate the transition processes of similar electric drives of grinding machines by means of methods of solving nonlinear problems. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1959

Card 3/3

YELISEYEV, V.A.

Treatment of pains in diseases of the peripheral nerves with modulated currents of low alternating frequency. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.5:239-247 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova (nachal'nik kafedry - prof. S.I.Karchikyan).
(NERVES, PERIPHERAL—DISEASES) (ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS)

MAKSIMENKOV, , Aleksey Nikolayevich, prof.; BELYAYEV, V.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOVA, V.G., kand. med. nauk; ZAYTSEV, Ye.I., dots.; ZOLOTAREVA, T.V., prof.; MIKHAYLOV, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, S.S., prof.; YELISEYEV, V.A., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Internal structure of the stems of peripheral nerves] Vnutrishtvol'noe stroenie perifericheskikh nervov. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 374 p. (MIRA 6:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Maksimenkov).
(NERVES, PERIPHERAL)

YELISEYEV, V.A.

Genesis of vegetative and generative buds in lemon. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no. 1:133-140 O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva, Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya subtropicheskikh kul'tur.

YELISEYEV, V.A.

Effect of radiation on the variability in citrus fruits. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.3:649-656 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Sukhumskaya opytnaya stantsiya subtropicheskikh kul'tur. Predstavleno akademikom V.L. Menabde.

L 23741-66 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AP6007219 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/002/0376/0378

AUTHORS: Dayon, M. I.; Yeliseyev, V. B.; Kazaryan, M. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Measurement of the momenta of fast charged particles (10^{10} -- 10^{12} ev/c) by the spark chamber and photoemulsion technique

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 2, 1966, 376-378

TOPIC TAGS: charged particle, spark chamber, nuclear emulsion, cosmic ray particle, fast particle, particle detector, particle track

ABSTRACT: The authors present experimental results obtained in 1959 on the probability of detecting the tracks of charged particles in photoemulsion (thickness 200 μ) as indicated by a spark chamber telescope. These data were presented in a thesis by one of the authors (Kazaryan, Scientific Research Nuclear Physics Institute of the Moscow State University, 1959) and have not been published previously. Three

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L 23741-66
ACC NR: AP6007219

spark chambers placed 28 cm apart were placed in the form of a telescope in an electromagnet gap. Each chamber measured 18 x 8 cm. The chambers were filled with a mixture of air, argon, and organic vapor. The spark chamber telescope is described in detail elsewhere (PTE No. 2, 47, 1961). A 200-μ photoemulsion was placed on a glass backing under the lower spark chamber. Out of a total 26 straight tracks in the spark chamber telescope, in seven cases the matching of the trajectories in the spark chamber and in the emulsion was not random coincidence, and showed that the indication of the spark chamber locates a track of interest in the emulsion. The speed and efficiency of track detection in the photoemulsion can be increased by computer analysis of the spark-chamber data and by automatic scanning of the emulsion. The required accuracy of coordinate measurement is discussed briefly. The authors thank V. Kh. Volynski for major assistance in the work. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card UDC 2/2

120-6-31/36

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V.B.

TITLE: On a System of Slow Expansions for a Wilson Chamber (O sisteme medlennykh rasshireniy dlya kamery Vil'sona)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, No.6, pp. 112 - 113 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: For reducing the "dead" time of Wilson chambers, slow expansion is being applied. Usually, this consists of a slow-expansion valve and a drive ensuring response of the valve at the appropriate time instants. In this paper, a drive system is described which uses as a switching element a standard telephone, stepwise, selector mechanism. In principle, this system permits realisation of any desired number of slow expansions andblocking of the control circuit during the operating cycle of the chamber. The system is simple to produce and reliable in operation. The valve design, shown in Fig.2, is the same as has been described in earlier work by M.I. Dayon and V.M. Fedorov (Ref.1); two relays are used for protecting the contacts of the pressure gauge and of the telephone selector mechanism from excessive current intensities. There are 2 figures and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: Physics Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev Ac.Sc. USSR. (Fizicheskiy Institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1957.

Card1/1AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

YELISEYEV, VASILIY DMITRIYEVICH

KOSTETSKIY, Boris Ivanovich; PREYS, Georgiy Aleksandrovich; YELISEYEV, Vasiliy Dmitriyevich; KHEYFETS, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SAMOKHVALOV, Ya.A., inzhener, redaktor; LEUTA, V.I., inzhener, redaktor; RUDENSKIY, YA.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Testing the wear of metals; methods and machines] Ispytanie metallov na iznos; metody i mashiny. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955. 125 p.(MLRA 9:1)
(Metals--Testing) (Testing machines)

YELISEYEV, V. D.

137-58-1-2022

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 274 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. D.

TITLE: Machines for Testing the Wear of Metal (Mashiny dlya ispytaniya metallov na iznashivaniye)

PERIODICA: Trudy 1-y nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii. Kiyevskogo instituta grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota. Moscow, 1956, pp 71-91

ABSTRACT: A survey of machines (M) of the KE series for testing the wear (W) of metals and reproducing the processes occurring in the main forms of W: the seizing in friction (F) of metals, oxidational W, abrasive W, and thermal W. The testing M described were developed and built in complete accord with the basic principles formulated by B. I. Kostetskiy. They make possible investigation of the types of W occurring over a broad range of variation of factors of external mechanical action on the part of the environment and the material. Descriptions are presented, and schematic kinematic diagrams and design drawings (longitudinal sections) of 4 testing M are shown: a seizing-wear M (KE-1), an oxidation-wear M (KE-2), an abrasive-wear M

Card 1/2

Machines for Testing the Wear of Metal

(KE-3), and a combination thermal-wear M (KE-4), built at the Second Auto Repair Works in Kiyev. The selection of their design parameters is explained, as is the purpose of each M, its installation, and rules of operation. A combined installation of all four M of the KE series makes it possible to study the major quantitative and qualitative principles of F and W in connection with external mechanical effects, the ambient medium, the physical properties of the metals, the regime under which a couple is operating, etc. Metallographic analysis of the state of the surface layers of the metal specimens being tested in connection with tests on all four M makes it possible not only to establish the quantitative relationships for F of metals, but also to study the physical essence of the phenomena. These M have already been used for experimental determination of the seizure characteristics of cast irons, making it possible to recommend specific grades and methods of machining of cast iron for automobile engine cylinder sleeves. The degree of the effect of O_2 and other gases on processes of F and W of steel have been determined.

L. G.

1. Test vehicles--Characteristics

Card 2/2

Yeliseyev, V.O.

YELISEYEV, V.D. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Experimental Machine and Methods of Friction and Wear Research of Metals". Kiev, 1958. 15 pp with ill. (Ministry of Higher Education USSR. Odessa Polytech Inst). 120 copies (KL, 10-58, 120).

YELISEYEV, Vladimir Fedorovich; ZHILOV, Ivan Ivanovich; KATAYEV, Afanasiy Filippovich; PELEVINA, Irina Osipovna; SHUGAN, Viktor Ustinovich, kand. ekon. nauk, dots., red.; BILENKO, L.S., red. izd-va; SOTNIKOVA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[The economics and planning of Soviet cooperative trade]Ekonomika i planirovanie sovetskoi kooperativnoi torgovli. [By]V.F.Eliseev i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo TSentrosoiuza, 1962. 354 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Cooperative societies)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, E.I., inzh.; YELISEYEV, V.G., inzh.

Technical and economic evaluation of systems of working steeply pitching seams. Iav.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 6 no. 12:83-87 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy ordenov Lenina i Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy.

YELISEYEV, V.G.

Yeliseyev, V.G. "The mesenchyma, the mesenchymic reserve, and the reticular-endothelial system", Trudy Omskogo med. in-ta im. Kalinina, No. 12, 1948, p. 7-46.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal'Nykh Statey, No. 7 1949)

YELISEYEV, V. G.

Yeliseyev, V.G. "Changes in the reactivity of the cell elements of the connective tissues of the white rat under experimentally induced lack of vitamin A", Trudy Omskogo med. in-ta im. Kalinina, No. 12, 1948, p. 47-66, - Bibliog: 17 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 7 1949)

YELISEYEV, V.G.

Yeliseyev, V.G. "Changes in the reactivity of the cell elements of the connective tissues of the white rat in experimentally induced lack of vitamin D", Trudy Gos. nauch.-issled. med. in-ta m. Kalinina, No. 12, 1948, p. 67-78, - Bibliog: p. 74.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 7, 1949)

YELISEYEV, V.G.

Yeliseyev, V.G. "The influence of repeated injections of pilocarpine on the reactivity of the cell elements of the connective tissues of the white rats", Trudy Omskogo med. in-ta im. Kalinina, No. 12, 1948, p. 99-105, - Bibliog: p. 104.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7 1949)

YELISEYEV, V.G.

Yeliseyev, V.G. and Vishniovskaya, A.A. "The influence or repeated injections of 'tireoidin' on the reactivity of the cell elements of the connective tissues of the white rat", Trudy Omskogo med. in-ta im. Kalinina, No. 12, 1948, p. 121-30.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7 1949).

YELISSEYEV, V. G.

24329 YELISSEYEV, V. G. Morfologicheskiye i funktsional'nyye izmeneniya kletochnykh elementov soedinitel'noy tkani i krovi pri nekotorykh eksperimental'nykh narusheniyakh reaktivnosti organizma. Trudy Akad. med. nauk SSSR, T. III, 1949, S. 182-87.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

YELISEYEV, V.G.

YELISEYEV, V.G.

Certain results of investigation of histo-physiology of connective tissue according to Pavlovian and Michurin's theories. Arkh. anat., Moskva 19 no.1:70-79 Jan-Feb 52. (CIML 21:5)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Department of Histology (Head—Prof. V.G. Yeliseyev), Omsk Medical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin.

YELISEYEV, V.O.

Theory on living substance and certain histological problems. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 30 no.5:3-17 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(Cells) (Histology)

YELISEYEV, V.G.

Experimental methods of investigation in the field of morphology and certain controversial problems in the field of histology. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 30 no.6:7-29 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta. (Morphology) (Histology)

ELISEYEV, V.G.

YELISEYEV, V.G., (Moskva)

Modern concept of the cellular theory. Usp.sovr.biol. 39 no.3: 328-350 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(CYTOLOGY,
cellular theories)

YELISEYEV, V.G.

DOLGO-SOBUROV, B.A., professor, redaktor; GERBIL'SKIY, N.L., redaktor; GRIGOR'YEVA, T.A., redaktor; YELISEYEV, V.G., redaktor; ZHDANOV, D.A., redaktor; KNOPPE, A.G., redaktor KUPRIYANOV, V.V., redaktor; MIKHAYLOV, V.P., redaktor; PRIVES, M.G., redaktor; STUDITSKIY, A.N., redaktor; SHCHELKUNOVA, S.I., redaktor; KHARASH, G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems in the morphology of the nervous system] Problemy morfologii nervnoi sistemy [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1956. 179 p. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Dolgo-Soburov)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

YELISEYEV, V.G., professor; VARES, E.Ya., aspirant.

Experimental observations of artificial teeth and root implantations. Stomatologiia 35 no.1:50-52 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zaveduyushchiy professor V.G.Yeliseyev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (direktor chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR professor F.F.Talyzin)
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

COUNTRY :USSR
CATEGORY :General Problems of Pathology. Inflammation.

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56194

AUTHOR :Veliayev, V.G.
INST. :First Moscow Medical Institute
TITLE :The Role of the Nervous System in Process of Inflammation and Regeneration.

ORIG. PUB. :Tr. 1-go Mosk. Med. In-ta, 1957, Vol.2, 7-54

ABSTRACT :No abstract

CARD: 1/1

YELISEYEV, V.G.

YELISEYEV, V.G. (Moskva, B.78, ul. Sadovo-Spasskaya, d.21, kv.68)

Theodor Schwann. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 34 no.5:92-96 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(SCHWANN, THEODOR, 1810-1882)

YELISEYEV, V.G. (Moskva, B-78, Sadovaya-Spasskaya, d.21, kv.68)

Symposium on the connective tissue. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 35 no.3:122-124 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(CONNECTIVE TISSUES)

ALEKSEYEVA, N.M.; YELISEYEV, V.G., red.

[Principles of general histology and histological technique] Osnovy obshchei gistologii i gistologicheskaia tekhnika. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 214 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(HISTOLOGY)

YELISEYEV, V.G., prof.

Plenum of the Medical Council of the Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R. Arkh. anat. gist.i embr. 38 no.1:123-124 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

YELISEYEV, V.G., prof.

Further problems in the development of morphological research in the medical colleges of the R.S.F.S.R. Biul. Uch. med. sov. 2 no.6:12-16 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(MORPHOLOGY)

YELISEYEV, V.G., prof.

Connective tissue. Zdorov'e 7 no.6:9-10 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(CONNECTIVE TISSUES)

YELISEYEV, V.G., prof., red.; KOPAYEV, Yu.N., red.; LEVINSON, L.B., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn.red.

[Histology] Gistologiia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 671 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(HISTOLOGY)

ACCESSION NR: AT4037700 S/2865/64/003/000/0297/0305

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. G.; Kopayev, Yu. N.; Kotovskiy, Ye. F.

TITLE: Effect of a single exposure to acceleration on the structure of the viscera in experimental animals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 297-305

TOPIC TAGS: dog, acceleration, histology, hemorrhage, rupture

ABSTRACT: Two groups of dogs were exposed to transverse accelerations of 8 g and 12 g for 3 min and 1 min, respectively. Selected animals were then killed after 1 hr, and after 1, 3, 5, 7, 15, 30, and 60 days. Sections of the viscera of the animals killed were stained with a variety of stains. The most striking histological features observed in all organs were 1) increases in vascular permeability and 2) frequent ruptures. These changes led to such obvious consequences as hemorrhages and inflammations. It is stressed, however, that all of the observed changes were reversible, as evidenced by the perfectly normal histological picture of the remaining animals.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4037700

ASSOCIATION:: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

SHABLYGIN, A.I.; YELISEYEV, V.G.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, E.I.

Problems of an efficient working of complex lodes. Zap. LGI 49 no.1:36-44 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

YELISEYEV, V.G.

Types and the geography of karstic cave areas in the northern part of the Central Russian Upland (within the boundaries of Central Chernozem Province). Nauch. zap. Vor. otd. Geog. ob-va; 3-10 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

STUDITSKIY,A.N., otv.red.; GRAYEVSKIY,E.Ya., red.; GRIGOR'YEV,T.A., red.; YELISEYEV,V.G., red.; ZBARSKIY,I.B., red.; LIOZNER,L.D., red.; MITSKEVICH,M.S., red.; FRIDZHSHTEYN,A.Ya., red.; KHRUSHCHOV,G.K., red.; CHENTSOV,Yu.S., red.; SMIRNOV,Z., red.; LAVRENT'YEVA,G., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the Second Histological Conference; plastic and restorative processes] Plasticheskie i vosstanovitel'nye protsessy; trudy Vtoroi gistologicheskoi konferentsii. Moskva, Mosk. nauchn.ob-vo anatomov, gistologov i embriologov, 1959. 319 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra gistologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im.M.V.Lomonosova, Moskva (for Studitskiy). 2. Laboratoriya radiobiologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im.A.N.Severtseva AN SSSR, Moskva (for Grayevskiy, Zbarskiy) 3. Kafedra gistologii, i embriologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Leningrad (for Grigor'yev). 4. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii 1-go Meditsinskogo instituta im.Sechenova, Moskva (for Yeliseyev). 5. Gruppa biokhimii kletochnykh struktur Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im.A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva (for Zbarskiy). 6. Laboratoriya rosta i razvitiya Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR, Moskva (for Liozner). 7. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya Laboratoriya 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im.N.I.Pirogova, Moskva, (for Khrushchov).
(HISTOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

YELISEYEV, V. G. Cand. Geograph. Sci.

Dissertation: "Basic Features of the Geomorphology of the Western Siberian Lowlands in the Basins Formed by the Voymar and Syrya Rivers." Moscow State Pedagogical Inst. imeni V. I. Lenin, 3 Feb 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb, 1947. (Project #17836)

YELISEYEV, V.G.

YELISEYEV, V. G. "New data on the two glacial periods in the Ural portion of the Western Siberian lowlands," Sbornik trudov In-ta (Stavrop. gor. ped. in-t), Issue 2, 1948, p. 104-12, - Bibliog: 21 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7 1949.)

YELISEYEV, V. G.

YELISEYEV, YV. G. "The thermic denudation of the original riverbanks, lakes, and rivers of the northern Ural portion of the West Siberian lowlands", Sbornik trudov In-ta (Stavrop. gor. ped. in-t), Issue 2, 1946, p. 113-17.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.7 1949).

YELISEYEV, V.G.

"How "white spots" were obliterated from maps of the U.S.S.R."
N.A.Gvozdetskii. Reviewed by V.G.Eliseev. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va
86 no.4:380-381 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Gvozdetskii, N.A.) (Discoveries in geography)

YELISEYEV, V.G.

[Influence of the higher segments of the nervous system on processes of inflammation and regeneration; experimental and morphological studies] Vliianie vysshikh otdelov nervnoi sistemy na protsessy vospaleniia i regeneratsii; eksperimental'no-morfologicheskie issledovaniia. Moskva, 1957. 248 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (INFLAMMATION)
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

Yelisyeev V.G.

YELISHYEV, V.G.

"A.N.Krasnov as geographer and traveler" by F.N.Mil'kov. Reviewed by V.G.Eliseev. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 89 no.3:271-272 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Krasnov, Andrei Nikolaevich, 1862-1914)
(Mil'kov, F.N.)

YELISEYEV, Vladimir Grigor'yevich; ROGOV, A.A., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Connective tissue; histophysiological essays] Soedinitel'naia tkan'; gistofiziologicheskie ocherki. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 415 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(CONNECTIVE TISSUES)

YELISEYEV, Vladimir Grigor'yevich, prof.; AFANAS'YEV, Yuliy Ivanovich, kand. med.nauk; KOTOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Fedorovich, kand. med. nauk; ROGOV, A.A., red.; SEMCHILO, K.K., tekhn. red.

[Atlas of the microscopic structure of tissues and organs; for practical lessons of students of histology] Atlas mikroskopicheskogo stroeniia tkanei i organov; k prakticheskim zaniatiiam studentov po gistologii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 199 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(HISTOLOGY)

JELISIEJEW, W.G. [Yeliseyev, V.G.] (Moscow); PONOMAR, E.K. [Ponomar, Ye, K.] (Moscow); SPERANSKAJA, M.P. [Speranskaya, M.P.] (Moscow)

On glycogen in leucocytes in an asseptic inflammation focus. Folia Morphologica 12 no. 2/3:129-136 '61.

1. Instytut Medycyny im. I.M. Seczenowa, Moskwa, 48 Pirogowska 2/6.

YELISEYEV, V.I.

Origin of Muyun-Kum sands. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 31 no.15:107-109 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:3)

(Muyun-Kum--Physical geography)

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V.I. SOV-5-58-3-4/39

TITLE: Several Peculiarities of Tertiary Alluvial Deposits of the South-Eastern Betpak-Dala (Nekotoryye osobennosti tretichnykh allyuvial'nykh otlozheniy yugo-vostochnoy Betpak-Daly)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 3, pp 63-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with characteristics of Upper Oligocene and Miocene alluvial deposits located in the south-eastern part of the Betpak-Dala region. While prospecting for diamonds, the author found 2 ancient (Tertiary) valleys in a longitudinal direction. One valley, located along the right bank of the Chu river contains Upper Oligocene deposits. The other valley, north of the Upper Oligocene ancient Chu river is filled with Miocene deposits (Figure 1). The author gives a detailed stratographic description and enumerates the geologic strata of this area. Faunal fossils found by Ye.I. Belyayeva and K.V. Nikiforova were identified by V.S. Bazhanov as belonging to the Middle - Upper Oligocene epoch. Spores and pollen found indicated the species of flora which had grown in this area. It could be concluded that grass predominated, which is characteristic for regions

Card 1/2

Several Peculiarities of Tertiary Alluvial Deposits of the South-Eastern Betpak-Dala

with little rainfall. A dryer climate during Miocene, as compared with the Upper Oligocene, resulted in higher concentration of carbonates in the Miocene deposits. Periods of drought during these epochs are also the reason for the forming of a thick layer of clay. The author cited the following geologists who studied geological conditions of this region: A.L. Yanshin, V.A. Selyavin, N.G. Shubina, K.K. Flerov, Ye.D. Zaklinskaya, N.I. Kostenko and S.A. Abramova. There are 4 sketches, 1 map and 5 Soviet references.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Geological time--Determination 3. Paleoecology

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V.I. SOV-11-58-9-7/14

TITLE: The Question of the Origin and Age of the Dinosaur Level of the South-East Bet-Pak-Dala (K voprosu o genezise i vozraste dinozavrovogo gorizonta Yugo-vostochnoy Bet-Pak-Daly)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1958, 23, Nr 9, pp 87-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Huge accumulations of broken dinosaur fossils were found in many regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, usually in coarse conglomerates. In all these accumulations (except those of Bissekta and of the Tashkent region) the bones were rounded, fissured and eroded. I.A. Yefremov (Ref. 4 and 6) came to the conclusion that these accumulations were in secondary stratification, caused by erosion and resedimentation of Upper-Jurassic continental deposits in the Eocene epoch. According to him, only large streams could have broken and rounded these bones. The author, who studied these accumulations, disagrees with I.A. Yefremov. His investigations showed that the layers which included these bones originated on sea-shores. Fossilized remains of maritime flora and fauna found in these layers confirm his theory that the fossilization of the bones occurred after their breaking up in zones of sea wave action

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and that the "dinosaur level" was never transferred from one layer to another. As to the age of the "dinosaur level", B.A. Borman, Ye.V. Ivanov, N.Ye. Minakova, G.A. Belen'kiy, M.Ye. Voskovoynikov and V.I. Samodurov place it between the Turonian and Senoman stages of the Upper Cretaceous period. As to the better preserved conditions of the two above mentioned accumulations, it was found that the maritime conditions in those regions continued longer than in other parts. Maritime Paleogenic deposits, which covered the Jurassic sediments containing these bones, protected them from erosion, whereas other accumulations were buried in shallow continental clay layers and were subjected to more intensive erosive action.
There are 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva (The Moscow Geological Institute of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1957

1. Paleoecology--USSR 2. Geological time--Determination

SOV/11-59-10-5/16

3(5)

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V.I.

TITLE: Main Features of Quaternary (Anthropogen) Deposits of the Northeastern Bordering Area of the Chu Depression

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya, geologicheskaya, 1959, No. 10, pp 50-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Together with other geologists who studied the deposits of the Quaternary period (V.I. Gromov, A.I. Moskvitin, N.I. Nikolayev, K.V. Nikiforova, etc.), the author finds that the lower limit of the Quaternary period must be lowered to include the Upper-Pliocene epoch. On the example of the deposits of the northeastern bordering area of the Chu depression, he shows that the Upper-Pliocene deposits of the said region (the so-called Kenshagyr suite) sharply differ by their color and composition from the more ancient lower deposits. The straw-colored or grey deposits of the Upper-Pliocene (or Eopleistocene, according to the classification chart of V.I. Gromov) epoch are similar to those of the Quaternary period and differ from other older red deposits of the region. The change of color was

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caused, according to him, by more severe climatic conditions. As to their composition, the Kenshagyr deposits contain, for instance, pyroxenes and amphiboles which are completely absent in the more ancient deposits. The author compares these deposits with corresponding deposits of various regions of Kazakhstan, studied and classified as Quaternary deposits by V.A. Obruchev, N.N. Kostenko, S.S. Shul'ts, N.P. Vasil'kovskiy and V.S. Bazhanov, and finds that the Kenshagyr suite belongs to the Quaternary period. Accordingly, he divides all the deposits of the studied region into the Eopleistocene, Pleistocene and Holocene deposits. The Eopleistocene deposits are composed mainly of calcareous straw-colored clays containing many ostracoda fossils described by M.I. Mandel'shtam, N.G. Shubina, G.F. Shneyder, Kh. M. Kuliyeva, A.L. Yanshin, Ts. S. Grinberg, V.N. Kravchuk, etc. Presumably most of these deposits were formed in a slightly saline lacustrine basin. The spor-pollen remains belong to steppe plants, which means that climatic conditions of that epoch were similar to the present

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ones. The formation of various alluvial deposits of the Pleistocene epoch indicates that the elevation process of the Tien-Shan region, which started at the beginning of this epoch, caused the formation of the Chu River which at that time became an affluent of the Syr-Dar'ya River. The Chu River at that epoch was a small river, as shown by the alluvial formations of that time, and often changed its bed moving in general to the north. The water flow gradually increased up to the second part of the Middle-Pleistocene epoch, when the changing climatic conditions again caused the decrease of the flow. The climate, which at the beginning of the Pleistocene epoch became more bleak and humid than in the Eopleistocene time under the influence of glaciation of mountains and of Northern Siberia, again became more arid in the second part of the Middle-Pleistocene epoch. These conditions again changed at the beginning of the Upper-Pleistocene epoch: the climate became colder and more humid under the influence of a new glaciation period. In the second part of the Upper-Pleistocene epoch, the flow of the

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Chu River decreased caused by a renewed aridity of the climate and its bed was divided into separate branches. In the Holocene epoch, the arid conditions prevailed and the Chu River valley was covered with swamps and the river itself was divided into separate stretches of water and its connection with the Syr-Dar'ya River was cut. The author describes in detail alluvial and accumulative sedimentary deposits of the region formed under the influence of unceasing fluctuation of climatic conditions and by the ensuing changes of flow of the Chu River. The names of B.A. Fedorovich, U.M. Akhmedsafin, Ye.V. Shantser, M.I. Lomonovich, Z.I. Gur'yeva and Ye. D. Polyakova are also mentioned by the author. There are 2 profiles, 1 map, 1 table and 16 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut AS USSR, Moskva (Geological Institute of the AN USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1959

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